

to Frazer's Island large specimens were hooked which resisted all the efforts of two strong men to land them, and being made fast finally broke away. One fish landed about 4·5 feet long, weighed 160 pounds, and remains of another 10 feet long were found on the beach.

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NOTES ON *GALEOCERDO RAYNERI*, WITH A LIST OF OTHER SHARKS  
TAKEN IN PORT JACKSON.

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c., &c.

Plate IV.

When I prepared the sketches for the plates which accompany these few remarks, I was under the impression that this was a new species of *Thalassorhinus*, but subsequently found it described under the above name, indeed the genera *Galeocerdo* and *Thalassorhinus* are almost identical. The description given in Mueller and Hénle of *Thalassorhinus platyrhynchus* almost agrees with the present species.

A large number of Sea Sharks have lately been captured in Port Jackson and among them three of the present species, which has not been previously recorded from this locality; the largest specimen I have seen, measured in the flesh 12 feet, the present specimen 11 feet 4 inches to the centre of the caudal fin. The rounded parabolic form of the head, the form of the tail and shape of the teeth, will at once distinguish this species from all others known at present in these waters.

The following are the measurements of a male taken among the shipping in Port Jackson:—Total length 11 feet 4 inches. From the outer edge of the snout to the first dorsal 3 feet 6 inches. Length of the first dorsal 14·15 inches, its width at base 11 inches. Length of pectoral 19 inches, width 11 inches; width between the eyes 16 inches, from a line between the eyes to the snout 8 inches, width between the nostrils 7 inches, a long labial fold

above the mouth, shorter and wider below, extending round the angle of the mouth; a deep pit at the root of the tail above and below, a narrow erect ridge between the dorsals.

The color is, above bluish-grey, below silvery-white. Teeth in eleven rows—the central ones above and below very small—oblique, with a large and strongly serrated, lateral, external lobe pointing outwards; the base broad, in form somewhat triangular. The spiracle is conspicuous, it is a narrow, curved slit, three-quarters of an inch long, situated a little below and behind the eye. The claspers are long, round, comparatively short for the size of the fish, with an oblique, curved, linear groove. The snout is as broad as long, the nostrils situated near the mouth.

Port Jackson and the waters of the adjacent Coast abound in Sharks of a large size and of great beauty.

It may be interesting to note some of the species with which we are blessed, I therefore give the following list of those recently obtained in Port Jackson alone, with the lengths of some of the largest:

<i>Carcharias macklotii</i>	..	..	Length 3ft.
,, <i>gangeticus</i>	..	..	,, 3ft.
,, <i>brachyurus</i>	..	..	,, 12ft.
<i>Galeus australis</i>	..	..	,, 5ft. 7in.
<i>Galeocerdo rayneri</i>	..	..	,, 11ft. 6in. and 12ft.
<i>Zygæna leuwinii</i> *	..	..	,, 5ft.
<i>Lamna glauca</i>	..	..	,, 7ft. 6in.
<i>Carcharodon rondeletii</i>	..	..	,, 10ft. 10in.
<i>Odontaspis americanus</i> †	..	..	,, 8ft.
<i>Alopias vulpes</i>	..	..	,, 6ft. 9in.
<i>Notidanus indicus</i>	..	..	,, 6ft. 4in.

\* W. H. Haswell, M.A., the accomplished Curator of the Brisbane Museum informs me that he has recently secured a specimen of this species 10 feet in length.

† Baron N. de M.-Maclay makes of this a new species under the name of *O. cinerea*.

<i>Scyllium maculatum</i>	..	..	..	2ft.
<i>Cheloseyllium furvum</i> †	..	..	..	3ft.
<i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i>	..	..	..	6ft. 8in.
<i>Heterodontus philippi</i>	..	..	..	4ft.
„ <i>galeatus</i>	..	..	..	3ft. 6in.
? <i>Rhina squatina</i> ..	..	..	..	3ft. 9in.
<i>Mustelus antarcticus</i>	..	..	..	3ft. 6in.
<i>Pristiophorus cirratus</i>	..	..	..	3ft. 6in.

Twenty species in all. Baron N. de M. Macleay and the Hon. Wm. Macleay have already given us some valuable and interesting details on our Australian Sharks, which will be found in a previous number of our proceedings.

Plate IV.

Fig. 1.—Shows the general outline of the fish.

„ 2.—The form of the head.

„ 3.—The nostril.

„ 4.—Teeth of the upper jaw.

„ 5.—Teeth of the lower jaw.

„ 6.—Shows the outline of the parabolic form of the head.

ON SOME NEW AMPHIPODS FROM AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

By WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc., CURATOR OF THE QUEENSLAND MUSEUM, BRISBANE.

Plates V.—VII.

*Talitrus assimilis*, *sp. nov.*, Plate V., fig. 1.

Distinguished from *T. sylvaticus*, which it otherwise very closely resembles, by the form of the posterior gnathopoda—the meros having a truncate process below, the carpus having its lower border convex, and the propodos having a longitudinal, hairy ridge.

† A new species, closely allied to *C. modestum*, Gunth.